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REHABILITATING EUROPE PROPOSALS

SCOTLAND MAY SECEDE WARNING

London, June 12.
A warning that sections of opinion in Scotland were considering a breakaway from the United Kingdom was given in the House of Lords today by several Scottish peers when attacking the Government's bill to nationalise inland transport.
Moving an amendment for a separate transport executive for Scotland the Earl of Selkirk said that by centralised control the Government were taking from the people of Scotland the ability to solve their own problems.
Another Scottish peer, the Earl of Arkle, endorsed the Earl of Selkirk's remarks. "If you don't allow Scotland a larger measure of control over their own domestic affairs, you will drive them to what many of us think will be the real mistake and not in the best interests of Scotland or England, I am of course referring to the worst separation."

FAIR PLAY ASSURANCE

Viscount Addison, Dominions Secretary, replying for the Government said that he thought the Scottish peers had exaggerated. He did not see reflected in the Scottish election the kind of feeling which had been outlined. It would be the Minister of Transport's endeavour to see that Scotland got fair play. He pointed out that all local transport services were capable of being decentralised and said that no Englishmen would dare to interfere with the administration of the Secretary for Scotland.

The Marquess of Salisbury, leader of the opposition, thought that the Earl of Arkle had given a well merited warning but urged the Scottish peers to postpone the amendment until the later stage of the bill to give the Government an opportunity of considering the matter.

After Viscount Addison had pledged himself to place the Scottish peers' arguments before the Minister of Transport, the Earl of Selkirk withdrew his amendment.—Reuter.

American Coal For Britons

London, June 12.
The United States has agreed to supply Britain with 600,000 tons of coal in the third quarter of this year if the total American coal available for export to Europe exceeds 3,000,000 tons a month. Mr. Emmanuel Shriver, Minister of Fuel and Power, announced in the House of Commons today.
Mr. Shriver said that this was the result of Britain's recent application to the United States Government. In addition, provision had been made by the European Coal Organisation whereby Britain would be entitled in certain circumstances to get more American coal, and to get some even if the monthly available export stock is below the 3,000,000 ton mark. Allocation for the fourth quarter would not take place until August.—Reuter.

EDITORIAL

Constitutional Reform

CONSTITUTIONAL reform is the next important legislation ahead of the Colony, though whether the Colonial Office can find enough time to give approval to the drafted scheme before the end of the year seems highly doubtful. Nevertheless, at some time or other the question of a municipal council will have to engage the attention of Hongkong's citizens. The question arises: are we capable of making the best use of this opportunity for eventual self-government? Present-day signs are not encouraging. Apathy, rather than interest predominates, although this can be partly excused in view of the Imperial Government's procrastination. Constitutional reform involves something more than a change in administration. It demands responsible citizenship and leadership. The electors as well as the elected must take an active part in the process of fulfilling the functions of the new administrative machinery. Those who are elected to serve on the council must be willing to devote most of their time and their

Britain Likely To Give Lead

London, June 12.
American officials in London today said they expected Great Britain to take the initiative for calling a European economic conference by mid-summer. The purpose of the conference would be to formulate Europe's needs under General Marshall's proposals for American aid in European rehabilitation.

These sources said they did not expect Soviet Russia or nations of the Soviet sphere of Eastern Europe to participate in the conference. However, they insisted, "the decision rests with Russia." "She will be welcomed if she decides to take part," they said.

American representatives would participate in the conference to pass judgment on the validity of requirements submitted by the various countries, they said. American economic experts in close touch with the European situation believe American participation in the overall European recovery programme would last four years. They estimate it would cost the United States \$500,000,000 the first year and progressively lesser sums each succeeding year. By the fourth year, they believe, the necessity of American contributions would disappear.

Russian participation in the Marshall programme, they said, would entail the scrapping of the Soviet's economic programme in Eastern Europe, in which the economies of the nations affected are irrevocably bound to Russia by interlocking trade agreements.

OBLIGATIONS

The Marshall proposal, they said, would obligate each nation participating to make its surplus in basic commodities and even manpower available for all participants.

Thus, for example, they said, Rumanian participation would involve making any Rumanian wheat surplus available to wheat-short countries in Europe generally and not to Russia alone. The same would be true of Balkan oil. They do not believe Russia would permit this.

Among basic American contributions would be wheat, coal and cotton, of which the United States has surpluses and of which Europe is desperately short, they said.

Citing examples of what they hoped to see accomplished under the programme, these sources listed the following items:

1. Nitrate fertilizers—they said unused capacity for production of nitrates in Italy, Norway and France would be used to combat the nitrate shortage in Denmark, the Netherlands, Britain, Germany and Austria.

2. Railroad equipment—the idle facilities, including manpower in Italy, would be used to combat the general shortage throughout the Continent.

3. Manpower—they said there were pockets of unemployed including two million in Italy, a million in Germany, Austria and Germany's 800,000 displaced persons. (Continued on Page 4)

Golf, Cricket And Other Sports News

American Woman Wins British Title

Gullane, Scotland, June 12.
Mildred "Babe" Didrikson Zaharias, fabulous Texas muscle woman, became the first woman in history to hold both the American and British top amateur golf titles today when she staged a brilliant final-round comeback to defeat the English Middlesex champion, Jacqueline Gordon, five and four, in the British Women's Championship.

It was the first time in history that the British women's title had ever crossed the Atlantic and marked the third major American gold victory on British courses in less than one month. The United States won the Walker Cup matches and American Willie Turnesa took the British amateur title.

Babe did it with devastating iron, a characteristic grin and her blue corduroy slacks.

Playing the morning round in a grey skirt, Babe finished the 18 holes all square with the leading ex-APS Sergeant. After lunch, she changed back into her "pants."

HER LUCKY PANTS

Walking off the 14th green with the lead secured, Babe patting her slacks where they covered her lithe thighs and said, "These are my lucky pants. I guess I will have to play in them the rest of my life."

Miss Gordon slipped off her two golf gloves—she wears one on each hand—and shook Babe's hand. When photographers asked them to kiss, Miss Gordon said, "That would be too much."

A gallery of 7,500, including men on crutches and women carrying small babies, watched the final round after work had spread that the Briton was making a fight of it. They showed grudging admiration for the American as she fought her way out of tight spots when the chips were down.

Babe started the final 18 holes with grim determination. It was at the fifth green—the 23rd hole—that she first realised she had fought a successful comeback and she relaxed for the first time.

With a three-up margin, Babe walked to the edge of the green and squatted on the ground with news-reel cameramen, chatting lightly. She arose to address her 20-foot putt, missed it, playfully kicked at the ball, made a face at the cup and returned to sit down. Her opponent then missed a four-footer and Babe again arose to sink her putt and go four up.

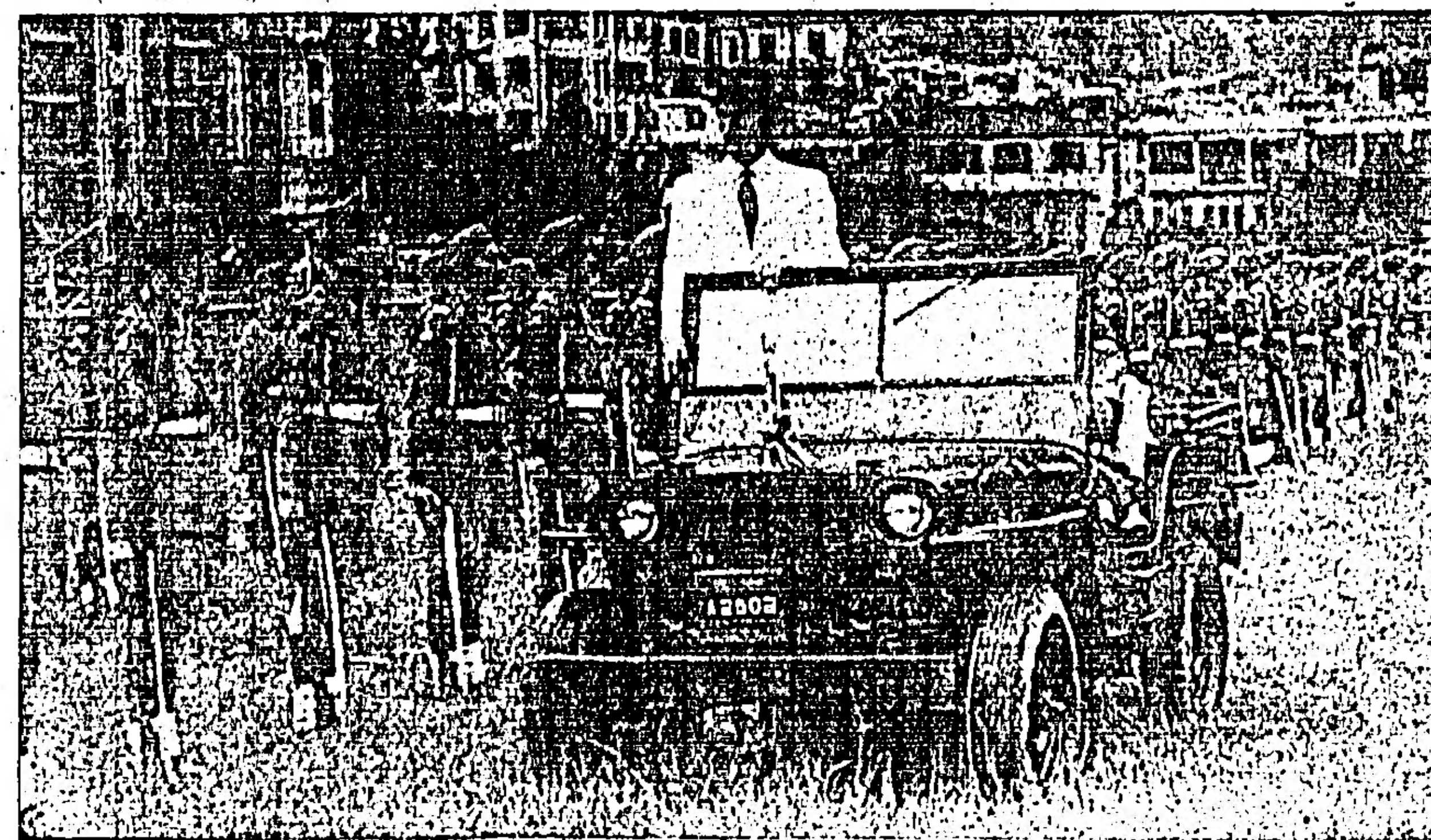
From then on it was all over. Babe talked gaily to friends between every shot. Once, when Miss Gordon belted a beautiful drive down the middle, Babe slugged her shot 80 yards ahead, more than 300 yards, to the amazement of the gallery.

"I want to go right back to George (her husband George Zaharias, former professional wrestler)," Babe said. "But first I am going to play a few other Scots courses for charity."

"I'd like to play Henry Cotton," she added, giving a big laugh from the crowd.—United Press.

LOCKE EXPECTED TO WIN

St. Louis, Missouri, June 13.
They teed off on Thursday in golf's most grandiose show, the 47th United States Golf Association Open, with South African Bobbie Locke slightly favoured to mow down 105 rivals on the short, but deceptive St. Louis Country Club course.



His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government (Hon Mr. D. M. MacDougall) inspecting the troops in a jeep at yesterday's King's Birthday parade at the Happy Valley.—Photo by Ming Yuen

Birthday Parade

SINKIANG BOMBINGS CONTINUE

Chinese Appeal To UN Hinted

Nanking, June 12.
The Ministry of National Defence today announced that the bombing of Chinese positions in Peitashan, Sinkiang province, by planes bearing the Soviet emblems "continues without letup."
The announcement, which was released through the official Central News Agency, said that bombings had occurred daily since June 5.
The Outer Mongolian troops reportedly captured Peitashan on June 6 but the government troops recaptured the city on June 7.
The Ministry announced that the Outer Mongolians used tanks in the fighting around Peitashan which is still in progress.—United Press.

AWAITING INFORMATION

Nanking, June 12.
The Foreign Ministry, Dr. Wang Shih-chieh, assured members of the Legislative Yuan today that if satisfactory results were not obtained by the protests on the Sinkiang incident through ordinary diplomatic channels, the Chinese Government will consider appealing to the United Nations.

Informed sources revealing this further stated that during today's extraordinary session of the Legislative Yuan, both the Foreign Minister and the National Defence Minister, General Pai Chung-hsi, said that the Chinese Government has not been fully informed on the incident's actual causes.

Opposition to the recent appointment of Masud Sabre as governor possibly was a contributing factor.

The lack of comprehensive information, General Pai said, "makes it difficult to ascertain how serious the aggression is or if it is Soviet-inspired."

He added that the incident actually began on June 2 when the first attack was made by Outer Mongolians.—Reuter.

"MAD ADVENTURE"

New York, June 12.
A Scripps-Howard newspaper editorial, said today: "Outer Mongolia is a Soviet satellite, so this undeclared war is, in fact, a Russian invasion of China to the same sense that a Yugoslav attack on Greece would be accepted as a Soviet attack."

"This attack on Sinkiang probably is not the start of an all-out war against China. More likely it is a feeler designed to determine whether other great powers, including America, will react. If so, it is in the same pattern as the Soviet coup in Hungary, the demand for a pro-Russian government in Austria and Communist intrigues in Italy and France. But it has taken together these developments to add up to the impressive threat of an all-out war to come."

"Hitler, Mussolini and Japanese warlords pushed their line too far and found death for themselves and brought civilization to the brink of destruction. Stalin and his associates can provoke a repetition of that catastrophe by pursuing the mad adventure upon which they have embarked."—United Press.

STRICT ARAB BAN

Jerusalem, June 12.
The Palestine Arab High Executive last night placed the United Nations Palestine Fact-Finding Committee "out of bounds" to all Arabs in Palestine.

Announcing a seven-point plan to enforce a complete boycott both political and social—Jamal Husseini, Vice-Chairman of the Executive, banned all Arabs, including Arab journalists from appearing before any of the Committee's hearings.

The embargo also applies to written testimony. No Arab may attend any social functions given for the Committee but Jamal Husseini warned that there should be no "discourtesy" or "impolite behaviour" by Arabs to the Committee members or its staff.

"Keep your distance in a manner conforming to our national dignity," Husseini said.

The Palestine Arab League of National Liberation—the extreme self-wind group which claims a membership of 5,000—today told Jamal Husseini that it would support the Executive's boycott of the Fact Finding Committee.—Reuter.

Britain's Commitments

London, June 12.
Britain's policy of security in the Middle East remains unchanged and her legitimate defence requirements will continue to be safeguarded in that area, Mr. A. V. Alexander, Minister of Defence, told members of the Overseas Empire Correspondents Association today.

The size of services in India had been drastically reduced since the end of the war but it was necessary to keep some forces there during the present unsettled period until the transfer of power, which now appeared likely to be accomplished with the full agreement of all parties in the near future.

In the Far East, again they had a commitment to participate in the repatriation of Japan. In Hongkong and Malaya and in a number of colonies too, garrison forces must be maintained. "Thus we find ourselves involved in commitments all over the world which we cannot separate ourselves if, as we must, we mean to take our full part in preserving order and rebuilding the world shattered by six years of total war," Mr. Alexander declared.—Reuter.

Search Abandoned

Singapore, June 12.
The 10,000-ton British cruiser Belfast and a Royal Air Force Dakota today abandoned their search for two people reported by a British Overseas Airways flyingboat yesterday to have been seen clinging to a raft about 140 miles northeast of Penang.

An Anson plane, searching late yesterday afternoon, reported sighting floating crates and it was suggested here today that the wreckage and the two survivors might have been from the Chinese ship attacked by pirates as reported yesterday, who were active in the area.—Reuter.

Colombo Port Paralysed

Colombo, June 12.
While the strike situation remains unchanged, with 26,000 workers officially estimated to be still out, Colonel Pal Heru, chairman of the Colombo Port Commission, says that it must be obvious that until the 7,000 commercial labourers resume work, the harbour naturally cannot function normally.

The situation is satisfactory only in the case of the discharge of essential food cargoes and restricted oil, coal and water bunkering service to shipping.

The handling of general cargoes is still completely at a standstill, with consequent loss to government. It is officially estimated that the ten-day harbour strike meant an irretrievable loss of nearly 200,000 rupees to the government.

Though railway services are normal, there have been reports in the last few days of detected cases of tampering with the track as well as stone-throwing at trains.—Reuter.

Labour Party To Study Soviet Industrial Methods

London, June 12.
Informed Labourite sources said today that 600 Labour Party groups throughout the country would discuss in the next few weeks whether Britain should adopt or adapt Soviet methods to industrial output.

The groups will study problems of "Socialist emulation," establishment of "good" factories over bad ones, creation of special orders of merit for particular achievements in production, the Stokhanov movement and factory bulletin board and newspaper praising skillful workers and criticizing inefficient efforts.

Labour Party Headquarters also advised the discussion groups to consider whether incentives other than those applied in Russia would be more congenial for Britain. Groups are invited to discuss whether the British dislike for late-bearing and snoring would not make unsuitable for Britain the bestowal of special rewards and decorations for outstanding individual and team work as in the Soviet Union.

The groups will send their findings to the research Secretary of the Labour Party, who will analyse them in a report for the Party National Executive.

The basis of the discussion is a pamphlet just issued by Labour Party Headquarters, objectively pointing out "How Russia gets Output" adding, "There may be lessons to learn from Soviet experience."

The Labour Party Secretary, Mr. Morgan Phillips, professed it with "it would be folly to disregard the experience of the Soviet Union as an aid in the Socialist transformation of Britain."

There are many features in Soviet life which we, with our political democracy, shall never copy. But in the economic field we may have much of value to learn."—United Press.

OTHER SPORTS NEWS
ON PAGE 4

SHOWING TO-DAY
KINKS At 2.30, 5.10, 7.15 & 9.15 P.M.
AIR-CONDITIONED
J. ARTHUR RANK presents:
JOHN MILLS VALERIA HOBSON
in
CHARLES DICKENS' GREAT EXPECTATIONS
with
BERNARD MILES FRANCIS L. SULLIVAN
JEAN SIMMONS MARTITA HUNT



A CINEGUILD PRODUCTION — RELEASED BY EAGLE-LION
LATEST CAUMONT ROYAL FAMILY RETURNS
BRITISH NEWSREEL
— SUNDAY MORNING AT 11.30 A.M. ONLY —
Joan ARTHUR Joel McCREA Charles COBURN
in GEORGE STEVENS' **"THE MORE THE MERRIER"**
A COLUMBIA PICTURE — AT REDUCED PRICES.

CENTRAL & ALHAMBRA
DAILY AT 2.30 5.10 7.15 9.15 P.M.
DAILY AT 2.30 5.10 7.15 9.15 P.M.
SHOWING TO-DAY

HAVING A YELL OF A TIME!
Not since "Buck Privates" such a grand NEW THRILL in LAUGHTER!

BUD ABBOTT & LOU COSTELLO
Little Giant
with
BRENDA JOYCE JACQUELINE de WIT ELENA VERDUGO
MARY GORDON GEORGE CLEVELAND

DEANNA... goes detecting... in the merriest mystery in kistory!

Lady on a Train
RALPH BELLAMY - DAVID BRUCE
GEORGE COULOURIS - ALLEN JENKINS - DAN DURYEA
EDWARD EVERETT HORTON - PATRICIA MORISON
ELIZABETH PATTERSON - MARIA PALMER - JACQUELINE de WIT

TO-DAY ONLY
MAJESTIC At 2.30, 5.20, 7.20 & 9.20 p.m.
THE CONFLICT OF FIERCE HUMAN EMOTIONS!
Tamara TOUMANOVA Gregory PECK
in
"DAYS OF GLORY"
An RKO-Radio Picture
TO-MORROW
Rita HAYWORTH as GILDA!

SHOWING TO-DAY
At 2.30, 5.15, 7.15 & 9.15 p.m.
AN ADVENTURE YOU'LL SHARE WITH THIS EXCITING PAIR!
Errol FLYNN Ann SHERIDAN in
"EDGE OF DARKNESS"
with Walter HUSTON Nancy COLEMAN
SUNDAY EXTRA SHOW
"PARDON MY SARONG"

The crime-wave goes to Cranbourne Gdns.



News-In-Fine-Focus today turns its attention to the formal entry in a detective's notebook—the report of one of the 700 housebreakings and burglaries every month in the London area alone. The story is told—
By DAVID LEWIN

THE door pushed open before Mrs Hendon had time to insert the key. And she knew it had happened. The crime-wave had come to Cranbourne-gardens, N.W.11. To the home of the Hendon family. (Hendon is not the real name; the Hendons seek publicity no more than they sought the robbery).

Behind that trim privet-hedge—while Mrs Hendon had been out for an evening stroll with her 10-year-old son Richard—strangers had been prying and stealing.

Mrs Hendon could sense it as soon as she pushed open the door...even the cream hall-way seemed less friendly than when she had left half an hour before.

After it happened, of course, nearly everyone in Cranbourne-gardens remembered having seen the two strange men hanging round the house three days before.

The road is quiet and sunny in summer, and the children come home from school for lunch at 12.30, and the tradesmen are directed to the side door.

Cranbourne-gardens read in the news papers about the burglaries that were going on, and said: "Isn't it terrible?" But then it was other people.

The next-door neighbour noticed the strangers first three days before. Her year-old terrier had started barking in the late afternoon and wouldn't stop.

So she stuck her head out of the window and saw a man standing at the back of Mrs Hendon's kitchen. She called out: "Is there anything you want?" and the man shuffled away to join a companion on the pavement.

A few nights later the terrier again sounded the alarm. This time the neighbour dialled 999. The police car came along in minutes. There were no intruders at the house. "It doesn't matter," said the detective. "Glad you phoned."

ENTERING

BUT nobody dialled 999 when Mrs Hendon was out on her evening's stroll this time. Nobody, that is, until Mrs Hendon returned to discover the tragedy. Her husband, George, was away on business. Sixteen-year-old Barbara was at the youth club.

The windows had been locked. The back gate secured. The men had tried the front door, looked at the lock. One of them put his shoulder to it, pressed hard. (The police report said afterwards: "The front door was forced with bodily pressure").

The men—the police feel sure there were two of them—looked in the front room, ignored the

silverware, and went upstairs to the bedrooms. From Mrs Hendon's room they took a beaver lamb coat and a fox fur cape; from a spare bedroom, another coat.

They looked for jewellery. Two gold brooches on Mr Hendon's suits were ignored. But they took a paste replica bracelet and brooch. "It must have looked more valuable than the others," said Mrs Hendon.

CHOOSING

THE strangers had found Mr Hendon's wardrobe. Out came the suits, the shirts were strewn on the floor. They selected as their spoils three grey pin-stripe suits, several white silk shirts and ties to match.

One suit—Mr Hendon's best—was left in the front hall. His wife saw it as she walked in.

The detective told her: "Clothing is the second on the list of things the housebreaker takes—but nearly as much in value as jewellery. Did you miss any sheets or table linen?"

Mrs Hendon looked. The men had found the linen cupboard, pulled things out, but taken nothing. It was all creased though...handled by strangers.

No money was taken. That is the third most popular thing for sneak thieves, it seems.

The detective made the report—his third that day. They were all housebreaking (that is, between 6 a.m. and 9 p.m.—after which the law calls it burglary).

The amounts of the thefts varied. One was between £20 and £100—the commonest amount. The other was under £20—that is the second largest category).

The third was Mrs Hendon. The detective's report said: "Housebreaking at house in Cranbourne-gardens to the prejudice of Mrs Hendon, housewife." The value—several hundred pounds. But the loss is greater than figures suggest.

"Even the jewellery is not so important as the clothing stolen," said Mrs Hendon, as she divided her time between clearing up and looking into cupboards and drawers she seemed to have missed on her first checkup.

She had been through this ordeal before—20 years ago—just as Mr and Mrs Hendon were married and had moved into a house not far away.

That time all their clothing went. But, today, money alone will not replace their losses. "So we shall just have to do without," said Mrs Hendon.

"My husband will have no light shirts for his first summer holiday since his demob."

"I shan't feel it so much until the winter. Then I shall miss my fur coat. I can't afford to buy a fur coat at today's prices."

MISSING

PERHAPS most Mrs Hendon will miss the gold bracelet given to her by her mother-in-law and the gold watchchain from her father. There was sentimental value in those. But housebreakers do not understand such things.

"In the future, pop your jewels in an old kettle or something like that," advised the detective.

And then he gave this tip: "Look up outside, but do not look wardrobes or things like that. Thieves who do get in will soon ruin them with a jemmy."

In Cranbourne-gardens the next day all was quiet...except for the banging of a carpenter fitting a mortice lock at the house with the squeaky gate.

POCKET CARTOON



BY THE WAY

by Beachcomber

"SHE is the first singer," said my paper, "ever to have broken a glass with a song over the radio, at a distance of 40 miles."

But not the last, we hope. If only the song could have travelled faster than sound! The reporter goes on to tell how the singer was induced to produce a sustained legato in the presence of a tumbler. But nothing happened. It is the distance that does it. A marsed choir, singing the "Elijah" in Mimms—South Mimms, of course—broke a conservatory window in Luton, in 1924, and wrecked the Stoke Newington aquarium, so that, for days on end, stray fish were being picked up as far away as Dalston and Highbury. And in 1931 the indignant tomato-forcers of Worthing chased a singer out of the place, because his morning exercises broke so much glass.

The explanation

THE scientific explanation of this form of glass-breaking is rather interesting. The current set up by the tone-waves of a voice breaks into particles of warm air. At the same time the rim of a glass in the wake of these particles begins to quiver. The warm air-particles revolve when they clash with the non-retrograde pulses of the quivering glass-rim, thus setting up what is called negation. The pulses form ducts, through which the sound-waves percolate until they touch the area of baroidal receptivity. Hence the smash. And that my little loves, is how I met your grandmother.

In passing

AN article about the superciliousness of Londoners who visit small provincial theatres reminded me of what Mrs. de Seville said in one of her letters. She described a visit to a theatre in the country, and added: "I wept—just four or five tears, enough for the provinces."

Dialogue at sea

ONE of those bluff and hearty sea captains, in command of a Transatlantic liner, saw a man, on a recent voyage, looking very queer and miserable in a deckchair. "Come, sir," said the captain, "that isn't the spirit of Nelson." "Indeed it is," said the passenger. "Nelson suffered very much from sea-sickness." "You might as well get up and walk the deck," said the captain. "He did," said the passenger. The captain snorted and passed on to torment some other passenger.

Tail-piece

A MAN who was told that the maximum penalty for building a house without a licence was seven years' loss of liberty, smiled sardonically and said "Loss of what?"

A current theatrical experiment in Britain is Anthony Hawtrey's Embassy Theatre venture —

THE TRY-OUT THEATRE

By JOAN LITTLEFIELD

ON the fringes of London and in Derbyshire, in the English Midlands, Anthony Hawtrey (son of Sir Charles Hawtrey, a famous theatrical figure of the early 1900's) is building up a theatre organisation which, in its way, should do as much for the British stage as the Old Vic has done.

Two years ago he took over the Embassy Theatre, at Swiss Cottage, in northwest London, which for many years before World War II had been a prosperous experimental and try-out theatre. The place was badly blitzed, the stage being completely destroyed; but, with Government aid, Mr Hawtrey got it repaired and opened, in February 1945, with a revival of Barrie's "Quality Street."

By February, 1947, 32 plays had been produced, 25 of which were either new or had not previously been seen in Britain.

SUCCESSFUL PLAYS

Each piece runs a minimum of two and a maximum of five weeks; but the Embassy is not a repertory theatre. New casts are engaged for each production. Several of the plays have been successfully transferred to London's West End, the most notable being Joan Temple's "No Room at the Inn," a realistically compelling study of child evacuees. Though the Embassy is run by Mr Hawtrey in collaboration with his actress-wife, Marjory Clark, and Roland T. Outen, a committee, with Val Gielgud (brother of John) as Chairman, and Sir David Maxwell-Fyfe, Lady Maxwell-Fyfe (who is a sister of Rex Harrison), Thelma Cazalet-Kerr, Sir Lewis Casson and

Clemence Dane as its members, discusses policy and the plays chosen by the three Directors. A representative of the Arts Council is present at these meetings. The Embassy received no Government grant, but as a cultural organisation is exempt from Entertainments Tax.

3,000 MEMBERS

The theatre runs a club, with 2,500 full and 3,000 Sunday members who, for a moderate subscription a year have the use of a club room and can purchase tickets at reduced prices. They form the nucleus of a permanent audience and their enthusiasm is invaluable.

Late in 1945, Mr Hawtrey assumed management of the Theatre Royal, Buxton, Derbyshire. Here he gives a play a week, but runs two companies so that there may be two weeks' rehearsal for every production. Now plays are tried out and the companies are mainly composed of young people learning their job. Sometimes the productions come to the Embassy.

This year, Mr Hawtrey has reopened the Embassy Dramatic School (closed since 1939) and taken over the Grand Theatre at Croydon, on London's southern outskirts thus completing his theatre scheme.

"We shall take 40 to 45 students a year," he says, "and we hope that one in three will be a scholarship student. When their training is completed, our most promising students will be sent to Buxton to gain practical experience. Then they will go to Croydon, where we shall try out plays intended for the Embassy; and so, if they are good enough, they will eventually reach the Embassy and, possibly, the West

End. In future, all our Embassy plays will have one week at Croydon and three at Swiss Cottage."

Mr Hawtrey does not employ stars unless they are necessary to the play. Mary Ellis, for instance, appeared in "Hattie Stowe," Ian Hay's new piece on the author of "Uncle Tom's Cabin." He is always searching for new authors, receives about 120 manuscripts a week, out of which one may be really good and two more possible. In the past two years his choice has been successful enough to warrant an English publishing firm to bring out two handsome volumes entitled "Embassy Theatre Successes."

ANNUAL AWARDS

This year, Anthony Hawtrey has instituted "Embassy Theatre Awards" for the best actor, actress and play of the year, within the Greater London area. His committee includes Ivor Novello (Chairman), Alan Dent (dramatic critic), Hester Chapman (novelist), Robert Lantz (of the story department of a movie company) and Leslie Bloom (for 21 years President of the Gallery First Nighters' Club). The Awards consist of an original statuette in silver, to be permanently exhibited at the theatre, with the names of winners inscribed upon it each year, and small replicas to be presented to each successful artist at an annual dinner.

Anthony Hawtrey, now 38 years old, began as an actor, going to the Old Vic in 1930 as a student. He became Director of Productions at the Embassy in 1939, has always preferred directing to acting, and still has one great ambition left—to make moving pictures in Britain which will equal those of France.

NANCY Swim Right Up, Pals!



By Ernie Bushmiller

When You Feel Tired and Restless
take
Elliott's Nerve and Brain Tonic
On Sale at All Dispensaries

Women BEAUTY ARTS

This Space Every Day
By LOIS LEEDS



Posed for Lois Leeds.

Lois Leeds gives you real beauty advice.

"DEAR LOIS LEEDS"

"Dear Lois Leeds—My hair never shines. I pour liquid soap through my hair when I shampoo and my hair is clean.—B. X."

You should work up a frothy lather and rub it on the scalp thoroughly, then rinse until your hair "squeaks." Dry by hand with lintless towels and brush till your scalp tingles.

"Dear Lois Leeds—Do men want toupees when they are bald? —MISS S. M."

Yes, if they want to be more attractive. They do not call them toupees nowadays. "Hair piece" is the modern, more masculine name. And they just can't be detected.

"Dear Lois Leeds—I plan to make a black taffeta cocktail dress. I want it very smart. What is the new length?—DORA."

The newest length is eight inches from the floor. Very smart and, if and when skirts get short again, you can shorten it.

Minute Makeup

by GABRIELLE



Face lined, dry, dull looking? Here's a Minute Make to relieve that dry, dull look. With the fingertips, spread a generous layer of vanishing cream over throat and face. Leave it on for One Minute. Then remove with cleansing tissue, upward and outward strokes, around the eyes, carefully. Feel your skin—soft, refreshed. Apply a dot or two of cream rouge, blend, then powder!

"Dear Lois Leeds—My nails look so unhealthily and drab. What can I do?—PHILLYS."

See your doctor. If you have no organic trouble then try stimulating the nails by daily brushing with soapy suds. And why not use coloured nail enamel?

"Dear Lois Leeds—Does dancing help a nervous girl?—L.L."

If she takes lessons and really learns to dance well, she will develop poise and grace and she will have no more nervous embarrassment. And dancing lessons provide fun and new friends.

"Dear Lois Leeds—I am a brownette and fair. What cosmetics should I choose to wear with a gray dress and bright red coat?—B. E."

Face powder to match your skin tone, green eyeshadow (very little) and lipstick to match your coat.

LYRIC THEME

Ornaments for the hair are here inspired by musical symbols, with jewelled barrette and pin fashioned as mandolin and lyre.

SIDE GLANCES

By Galbraith



"Oh, it's the same old story! The Government won't do a thing about the rising beauty shop prices until women start looking perfectly frowzy!"

Press Indications Of Postwar Crime Wave In Communist Russia

By R. H. SHACKFORD

(United Press Staff Correspondent)

Vice, immorality, and crime are very embarrassing to the Soviet regime. Communists party propaganda teaches that these spring from defects in the social order and that they are primarily caused by "capitalistic remnants."

They are rarely mentioned in the Soviet press. The Soviets always criticise the U.S. press for giving so much attention to them.

Thus, appearance of an unusual number of Soviet press references to crime in recent months led foreign observers in Moscow to the conclusion that the Russians are coping with a postwar crime wave just as other nations are.

Since last autumn there have been frequent references to crime in Moscow's only evening paper, the Moscow News, and in the newspaper Trud.

During the Soviet crime wave of 1945, even the leading dailies, Pravda and Izvestia, reported crime.

Presumably, Soviet papers carry reports of crime only when the problem becomes serious in an effort to convince the public that crime doesn't pay. And in view of the kind of sentences handed out, it certainly doesn't pay in Russia when one is caught.

Recent Reports

Recent crime news included an automobile murder, which brought a death sentence to the convicted man, counterfeiting, theft, and many

forms of food speculation. For the latter type of crime, sentences ranged from five to 10 years of "deprivation of liberty" (forced labour in the Urals or Siberia) and confiscation of the property of the guilty.

Scanty reports indicate that most offences stem from the scarcity of food and other necessities of life. Last autumn, both the Minister of Justice and the Prosecutor of the U.S.S.R. found it necessary to issue special instructions to their subordinates to intensify the struggle against the theft of food cards.

The Moscow Evening News reported the "execution by shooting" of a man convicted of forging food cards. The newspaper Trud reported a trial in Archangel in which a woman was sentenced to 10 years of forced labour for "dealing" in ration cards.

During my stay in Moscow on the occasion of the Big Four conference, the young girl, Tatiana Kaplana, convicted of attempted murder, was sentenced to five years of forced labour.

Tatiana had tried to get a room for herself and dance to start married life. She arranged to swap rooms with an "intellectual" at a price. When the time came to move, the other woman refused to swap, and Tatiana hit her on the head with a hammer.

Even abuses of power by the militia get into the papers occasionally. The Moscow Evening News of last December 2 reported the case of a local militia officer who used his position to get a cow, two goats and two pigs. Then he demanded from a neighbouring collective farm free food for the animals. The newspaper noted that in such cases the militia were doing a poor job and added that there were also cases of robbery and hoodlums by the militia.

Secret Police

But the secret section of the police is never mentioned. Foreigners said there has been no mention of that phase of the Soviet police state in the newspapers since before the war.

The reported crime may be traced in part to bureaucratic red tape and efforts of strong-willed persons to slip out of straight-jacket controls over their lives.

Chief weapon against controls in what the Russians call "blat"—the Soviet equivalent of influence.

Trud recently reported the case of a girl who, after graduating from Kiev Polytechnical Institute, was ordered to work in the Stalin factory at Novo-Kramatorsk. She used "blat" with the minister of Automobile Transport of the Ukraine and succeeded in remaining in Kiev many months before finally being threatened with prosecution.

But most Soviet citizens are not in a position to resort to "blat." The average man has only patience with which to combat bureaucracy and red tape. Soviet publications are often critical of red tape. Konsonol Pravda recently described the plight of a father who had obtained no less than six documents measuring 78 inches to receive a food card for a child measuring only 31 inches.

Nevertheless, Soviet propaganda continues its charge that the struggle for existence in a capitalist country is so difficult that it drives people to crime, while contending that the Soviet system is the most advanced in the world and is leading man to Utopia.

DON'T LET OFF ANY STEAM

A little man scurried along the railway platform with his finger on his lips and cautioned the engine driver: "Ssssh—don't let off any steam!"

Every time a train drew up to Harringway station, the little man and two helpers repeated the performance. They were acting on orders from the station master.

They were trying to help Sir Thomas Beecham and the Royal Philharmonic Orchestra in their battle at Harringway's indoor arena to play classical music against a background of shuffling trains, rattles from around and screams from the nearby outdoor dog track.

For three straight nights last week, Sir Thomas faced these obstacles, plus the tantalising echo of the huge arena, in an effort to sell music to the masses. But the one-month music festival at low prices so far has attracted only 2,000 persons nightly.

Sir Thomas declared in the face of heavy criticism from London newspapers: "The press has almost killed a great public service encouraged by government."

He vowed to continue even if "blat" are no spectators—United Press.

Another Liner Demobbed

Another Union-Castle ship has returned from her war job to the England-South Africa service—the 10,000-ton passenger-and-cargo steamer Llandovery Castle, which has left London after a complete refit in Harland and Wolff's yards.

The whole of the passenger accommodation in the ship has been renewed, and all the public rooms are freshly decorated.

A new system of ventilation and heating has been installed, and considerable improvements have been made in the accommodation for the crew.

The ship is fitted out to carry large quantities of refrigerated and general cargo, and on her return trips will carry much-needed food to Britain.

During the war the Llandovery Castle was well known to thousands of men as a hospital ship.

GENERATORS NOT FOR SHANGHAI

Plans for Shanghai's centralised power plant hinge upon a second effort to acquire two generators out of Japanese reparations to China, reports the Shanghai Evening Post and Mercury.

A first petition for acquisition of the power equipment has been rejected.

While the details of the scheme have yet to be worked out in the present overall conception of the plant's output, it should boost city supply by 50 percent.

The proposal for a unified power plant in Shanghai was placed before the City Council by Mr. Yulin Hsi. He said that "all six power companies" had endorsed the scheme.

"We are holding up details on the plan," he disclosed, "until we obtain the generators."

Re-Selling Basis

The city councillor said that the centralised power plant would be operated on a "re-selling" basis, and that it does not require all the subscribing power companies to pool their equipment in the new plant.

An agreement on the location of the plant, and other technical details, will be discussed once all the necessary equipment is obtained, Mr. Hsi stated.

The Japanese generators being petitioned for were listed in the categories of equipment earmarked by SCAP for China.

According to a provisional distribution layout of the Chinese Government, the generators, when delivered, were to be shipped inland to Shanghai. "Waste-war-damaged" plants of big inland cities.



MICKEY IS IN NO HURRY

PARIS — Scarcely a week from the cow pastures he hated, Mickey lolled on a soft fashionable cushion and barked refreshingly in the manner of a dog who gets letters from viscountesses and baronesses.

"Mickey is going up the social ladder so fast that I am afraid he will become a snob," said his temporary mistress, Madame Gabrielle Baudot.

Mickey looked as if he had forgotten the little French farm where his failure as a herder of cows—he hated cows as he did cats—almost got him before a firing squad.

The farmer was prepared to put Mickey away permanently when two dog lovers happened to get word of the intended execution and wrote a letter to the editor of the Paris edition of the New York Herald-Tribune asking for a sympathetic master or mistress for the mongrel puppy.

She Disliked Cows Too

At the moment, it looks like it will be a mistress. Madame Baudot, former resistance leader and present department head at the Caltex Oil Company, who is taking care of Mickey temporarily, said: "I really think Viscountess De Luppe, who lives near Lourdes, is the most suitable of those who have asked for him. She wrote such a charming letter in which she confessed that she, too, was afraid of cows."

Mickey growled—softly and not at all like a proletarian farm dog—when the word cow was mentioned.

But there are a baroness and several other untitled matrons in the running for Mickey. Madame Baudot has not fully decided yet, and Mickey seems to be in no hurry.

He chewed gently on the Caltex telephone book.—United Press.

LONDON TO PARIS BY AIR FOR £1

The Airstream Ambassador, first of Britain's post-war medium-sized airliners, will be able to fly 48 people from London to Paris for £1 each—and show a profit of £15 over its actual running costs.

The Ambassador's first flight will be made from Christchurch airfield, near Bournemouth, some time before the end of August.

The prototype is almost ready. It will be under the control of Mr. George Errington, the company's chief test pilot, who played a big part in its design.

According to figures worked out by the company, the Ambassador will cost not more than £40 an hour to run, including insurance, maintenance, fuel, oil, crew, ground overheads, landing dues, and depreciation.

It will be able to fly from London to Paris at 250 m.p.h.—its normal cruising speed—in 50 minutes, costing about £23.

It could carry 48 passengers on this short run. At £2 each—far less than the cheapest rail and sea fare now or before the war, the running costs are covered almost three times.

Short Hops

It is not yet known on what routes the Ambassador will be used, but it is designed for short hops using small airfields. Its maximum range is 2,150 miles with 27 passengers.

One of its novel features is that the wheels lower downwards and backwards pulled by gravity and the airstream. No other power is needed.

Each leg has two wheels. If a tyre bursts the other could take the weight of the airplane.

Third-class single fare London-Paris (by Diageo) is £2-10s-6d. First-class (by Calais) £2-15s.

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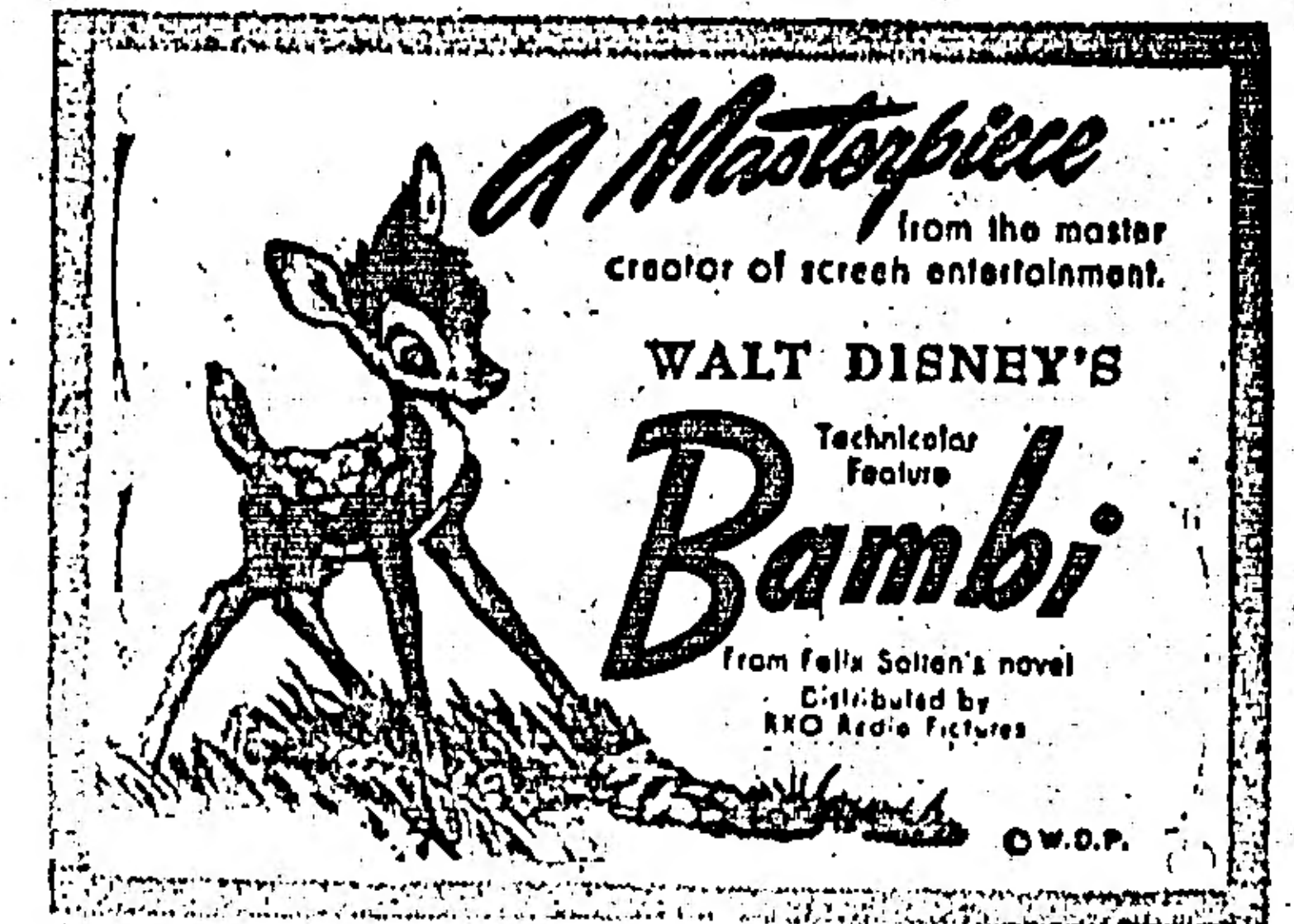
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